

NUT

My paper is a kind of *nursery* for authors, and some who have made a good figure here, will hereafter flourish under their own names. *Addison's Guard.*

4. Place where young children are nursed and brought up. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

You see before you the spectacle of a Plantagenet, who hath been carried from the *nursery* to the sanctuary, from the sanctuary to the direful prison, from the prison to the hand of the cruel tormentor, and from that hand to the wide wilderness; for so the world hath been to me. *Bacon.*

Forthwith the devil did appear,
Not in the shape in which he plies
At mis's elbow when she lies;
Or stands before the *nursery* doors,
To take the naughty boy that roars. *Prior.*

They have public *nurseries*, where all parents are obliged to send their infants to be educated. *Gull Trav.*

5. The place or state where any thing is fostered or brought up, from a *nursery* of children, or whence any thing is to be removed from a *nursery* of trees.

This keeping of cows is of itself a very idle life, and a fit *nursery* for a thief. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To see fair Padua, *nursery* of arts,
I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy. *Shakespeare.*

A luxurious court is the *nursery* of diseases; it breeds them, it encourages, nourishes, and entertains them. *L'Estrange.*

A *nursery* erects its head,
Where queens are form'd and future heroes bred;
Where unledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry. *Dryden.*

NURSING. *n. f.* [from *nurse*.] One nursed up; a fondling.

Then was the held in sovereign dignity,
And made the *nursing* of nobility. *Spenser.*

I was his *nursing* once, and choice delight,
His destin'd from the womb. *Mil. Agonistes.*

In their tender nonage, while they spread
Their springing leaves and lift their infant head,
Indulge their childhood, and the *nursing* spare. *Dryden.*

NURTURE. *n. f.* [contracted from *nouriture*, French.]

1. Food; diet.

For this did th' angel twice descend?
Ordain'd thy *nurture* holy, as of a plant
Select and sacred. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. Education; institution. Little used.

She should take order for bringing up of wards in good *nurture*, not suffer them to come into bad hands. *Spenser.*

The thorny point
Of bare distress, hath ta'en from me the show
Of smooth civility; yet am I inland bred,
And know some *nurture*. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

TO NURTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To educate; to train; to bring up.

Thou broughtest it up with thy righteousness, and *nurturest* it in thy law, and reformedst it with thy judgment. *2 Esdr. viii. 12.*

He was *nurtured* where he had been born in his first rudiments, till the years of ten.

When an insolent despiser of discipline, *nurtured* into impudence, shall appear before a church governour, severity and resolution are that governour's virtues. *South.*

2. To *nurture* up; to bring by care and food to maturity.

They suppose mother earth to be a great animal, and to have *nurtured* up her young offspring with a conscious tenderness. *Bentley's Serm.*

TO NURTURE. *v. a.* To fondle; to cherish. Corrupted from *nurse*. *Ans.*

NUT. *n. f.* [hnut, Saxon; *noet*, Dutch; *nois*, Fr.]

1. The fruit of certain trees; it consists of a kernel covered by a hard shell. If the shell and kernel are in the center of a pulpy fruit, they then make not a nut but a stone.

One chanc'd to find a *nut*
In the end of which a hole was cut,
Which lay upon a hazel-root,
There scatter'd by a squirrel;
Which out the kernel gotten had;
When quoth this Fay, dear queen be glad,
Let Oberon be ne'er so mad,
I'll set you safe from peril. *Drayt. Nymphid.*

Nuts are hard of digestion, yet possess some good medicinal qualities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A small body with teeth, which correspond with the teeth of wheels.

The force of this faculty may be more conveniently used by the multiplication of several wheels, together with *nuts* belonging unto each, that are used for the roasting of meat. *Wilkin's Mathem. Magick.*

Clocks and jacks, though the screws and teeth of the wheels and *nuts* be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled, will hardly move. *Roy on the Creation.*

NUTBROWN. *adj.* [nut and brown.] Brown like a nut kept long. Young and old come forth to play,

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Till the live-long daylight fail,
Then to the spicy *nutbrown* ale. *Milton's Penn.*

When this *nutbrown* sword was out,
With stomach huge he laid about. *Hudibras, p. 1.*

Two milk-white kids run frisking by her side,
For which the *nutbrown* lass, Erithacis,
Full often offer'd many a savoury kiss. *Dryden.*

King Hardicute, midst Danes and Saxons stout,
Carous'd in *nutbrown* ale, and din'd on grout. *King.*

NUTCRACKERS. *n. f.* [nut and crack.] An instrument used to enclose nuts and break them by pressure.

He cast every human feature out of his countenance, and became a pair of *nutcrackers*. *Addison's Spectator.*

NUTGALL. *n. f.* [nut and gall.] Excrement of an oak.

In vegetable excretions, maggots terminate in flies of constant shape, as in the *nutgalls* of the outlandish oak. *Brown.*

NUTTHATCH. *n. f.* [nut and hatch.] A bird. *Ans.*

NUTJOBBER. *n. f.* [nut and job.] A stick with a hook at the end to pull down boughs that the nuts may be gathered.

Nutbook, Nutbook, you lie. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

NUTMEG. *n. f.* [nut and *nuguit*, French.]

The *nutmeg* is a kernel of a large fruit not unlike the peach, and separated from that and from its investient coat, the mace before it is sent over to us; except that the whole fruit is sometimes sent over in preserve, by way of sweet-meat or as a curiosity. The *nutmeg* is of a roundish or oval figure, of a compact or firm texture, and its surface furrowed: it is of an extremely agreeable smell and an aromatick taste. There are two kinds of *nutmeg*; the male which is long and cylindrical, but it has less of the fine aromatick flavour than the female, which is of the shape of an olive. The Dutch import the *nutmegs* and mace from the East-Indies, and supply all Europe with them. The tree which produces them is not unlike our pear-tree in its manner of growth: its leaves, whether green or dried, have, when bruised, a very fragrant smell; and the trunk or branches, cut or broken off, yield a red liquor like blood. This tree is carefully cultivated. But that which produces the male *nutmeg* grows wild in the mountainous parts of the Moluccas. *Nutmeg* is much used in our foods, and is of excellent virtues as a medicine. *Hill.*

The second a dry and sterculous coat, commonly called mace; the fourth a kernel included in the shell, which lieth under the mace, is the same we call *nutmeg*. *Brown's V. Lir.*

I to my pleasant gardens went,
Where *nutmegs* breathe a fragrant scent. *Sando.*

NUTSHELL. *n. f.* [nut and shell.] The hard substance that encloses the kernel of the nut.

I could be bounded in a *nutshell*, and count myself a king of infinite space. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

A fox had me by the back, and a thousand pound to a *nutshell*, I had never got off again. *L'Estrange.*

It seems as easy to me, to have the idea of space empty of body, as to think of the hollow of a *nutshell* without a kernel. *Locke.*

NUTTREE. *n. f.* [nut and tree.] A tree that bears nuts; hazel.

Of trees you shall have the *nuttree* and the oak. *Peacham.*

Like beating *nuttrees*, makes a larger crop. *Dryden.*

NUTRICATION. *n. f.* [nutricatio, Lat.] Manner of feeding or being fed.

Besides the teeth, the tongue of this animal is a second argument to overthrow this airy *nutrition*.

NUTRIMENT. *n. f.* [nutrimentum, Latin.] That which feeds or nourishes; food; aliment.

This slave
Has my lord's meat in him,
Why should it thrive and turn to *nutriment*? *Shakespeare.*

The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and *nutriment*, diffused into all the parts of the body. *South.*

Does not the body thrive and grow,
By food of twenty years ago?
And is not virtue in mankind,
The *nutriment* that feeds the mind? *Swift's Miscell.*

NUTRIMENTAL. *adj.* [from *nutriment*.] Having the qualities of food; alimental.

By virtue of this oil vegetables are *nutrimental*, for this oil is extracted by animal digestion as an emulsion. *Ans.*

NUTRITION. *n. f.* [from *nutritio*, *nutris*, Lat. *nutrition*, Fr.] The act or quality of nourishing, supporting strength, or encreasing growth.

New parts are added to our substance to supply our continual decayings; nor can we give a certain account how the aliment is so prepared for *nutrition*, or by what mechanism it is so regularly distributed. *Glauc. Steph. c. vii.*

The obstruction of the glands of the mesentery is a great impediment to *nutrition*; for the lymph in those glands is a necessary constituent of the aliment before it mixeth with the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot,
To draw *nutrition*, propagate, and rot. *Pope.*

NUTRITIOUS.

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NUTRITIOUS. *adj.* [from *nutris*, Latin.] Having the quality of nourishing.

O may'st thou often see
Thy furrows whiten'd by the woolly rain
Nutritious! secret nitre lurks within. *Philips.*

The heat equal to incubation is only *nutritious*; and the *nutritious* juice itself resembles the white of an egg in all its qualities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

NUTRITIVE. *adj.* [from *nutris*, Latin.] Nourishing; nutritive; alimental.

NUTRITURE. *n. f.* [from *nutris*, Latin.] The power of nourishing.

Never make a meal of flesh alone, have some other meat with it of less *nutriture*. *Harvey on Consump.*

TO NUZZLE. *v. a.* [This word, in its original signification, seems corrupted from *nurse*; but when its original meaning was forgotten, writers supplied it to come from *nozzle* or *nose*, and in that sense used it.]

1. To nurse; to foster.

Old men long *nuzzled* in corruption, scorning them that would seek reformation. *Stdney.*

NYS

2. To go with the nose down like a hog.

He charged through an army of lawyers, sometimes with the sword in hand, at other times *nuzzling* like an eel in the mud. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

Sir Roger shook his ears, and *nuzzled* along, well satisfied that he was doing a charitable work. *Arb. J. Bull.*

The blessed benefit, not there confin'd,
Drops to the third, who *nuzzles* close behind. *Pope.*

NYMPH. *n. f.* [νύμφη; *nymphus*, Lat.]

1. A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters.

And as the moisture which the thirsty earth
Sucks from the sea, to fill her empty veins,
From out her womb at last doth take a birth,
And runs a *nymph* along the grassy plains. *Davies.*

2. A lady. In poetry.

This resolve no mortal dame,
None but those eyes could have o'erthrown;
The *nymph* I dare not, need not name. *Waller.*

NYS. [A corruption of *ne is*.] None is, not is. Obsolete.

Thou findest fault, where *nys* to be found,
And buildest strong work upon a weak ground. *Spenser.*

